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Naked veracity is the most unfashionable of virtues. Generally the liar and the coward are bound together in the self-same calfskin. If courage exists, it is more apt to be the lower form of physical courage. The habit of truth is always conjoined with moral courage, even if not always concomitant with fighting "grit." In any case it raises natural courage to its nth power, be it great or small. The redeeming feature of the English public schools, brutal as they are, is that a liar is instantly tabooed and exiled by his mates. So at West Point, the cadet caught in a lie is promptly and permanently cut by his class. Truth and courage are thus recognized as Siamese twins, each necessary to the other. Montaigne recognized this in his celebrated definition of the lie as courage toward God, and cowardice toward man.

Untruthfulness with its sequence of moral cowardice is the most prolific source of the corruption of the age. It should be strangled where Hercules strangled the serpents, in the cradle. Trained at home to love truth with a passionate reverence, the child blossoming into youth and manhood consecrates the idol on a shrine in the *penetralia* of his being. In the beautiful words of Sir Henry Wotton :

" This man is freed from servile bands
Of hopes to rise or fears to fall;
Lord of himself, if not of lands,
And having nothing, yet hath all."

There is hardly a social or a public evil that would not shrivel to its minimum before this sun-like force. Why such hair-splitting over the niceties of intellectual training, with the infinitely more important need crying to us? Train the child, all children up to manhood, to be unflinching truth-tellers. Then will the *pou sto* have been found, and the millennium be near at hand. Truth-tellers are instinctively truth-seekers. Intellectual education will be quickened to ends undreamed of now. Mephistophiles, the Goethian demon, who is the spirit of dissent, denial, skepticism, the deification of the sneer, belongs to the small fry of hell beside his great Suzerain, the Father of Lies.

G. T. FERRIS

III.

THE DECLINE OF THE THOROUGHBRED.

THE only real argument for the existence of horse racing, and the raising of thoroughbred racehorses, is the improvement of the breed of horses. Thoughtful men, however, are gradually becoming convinced that horse racing, as it at present exists on both sides of the Atlantic, is really tending towards a deterioration in horse flesh. The importance of this fact, if true, cannot be overestimated, for, once admitted, horse racing is without a *raison d'être*. The thoroughbred of today is produced with the sole object of furnishing an animal which will procure a liberal reward for its breeder and owner at the earliest possible moment. According to the short-sighted notions of most owners, two and three-year-old racing afford this immediate return. Consequently, it receives the lion's share of attention, while the racing of maturer animals is comparatively neglected. It seems almost unnecessary to demonstrate the patent folly of this, and certainly no sane racing man can assert that running youngsters before their frame and bones have settled is calculated to improve the breed of horses. High prices are paid only for racing stock which is descended from the most celebrated winners. Size, shape, bone, muscle, and stamina are elements which are very little considered. The effect of this is seen in the rapid decadence of the English and American draught

horse. First-rate animals of this kind must now be imported from France, where proper attention is given to their breeding, and the prices they command are gradually becoming so large as to put them out of reach of the ordinary buyer of limited means. The racehorse shows but one pace—the gallop; the walk and trot are never thought of in breeding this animal, and the sire and dam are selected with the sole view of increasing the “gallop stride,” and with it the breeder’s exchequer. If a tithe of the money expended upon breeding two-year-old and other immature racers, could be directed in the channel of the horse for draught purposes, we could now supply our own demand for good cartage horses, and the nation’s prosperity would be thus correspondingly increased. Handsome rewards for the general utility horse at horse shows would go much further toward improving the breed than the combined riches of our two and three-year-old stakes. The blooded horse of former days was very valuable in improving coarser breeds of horses, because a fully developed five-year-old was more of an ideal than a two-year-old forced by hot-house methods into an unnatural maturity, full of the seeds of early decay. The late Admiral Rous demanded heavy purses for five-year-olds and upward as a remedy for this evil. He was undoubtedly right in thinking that this would alone induce owners to show more mercy to young horses. Larger stakes for longer distances would likewise tend to preserve the most valuable qualities of the thoroughbred. Some step in this direction is imperative. To a genuine lover of horses it is heart-rending to see a noble thoroughbred on the race-track, crippled by having been unduly forced at an early age. It may be said of them as the Spanish proverb has it, “El corazón manda las carnes”—“the heart bears up the body.” But courage alone will not serve for breeding.

Contained in a weak frame it will not pull a heavy load.

CLARENCE LEVEY.

IV.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

PROTECTIONISTS, by their policy, seek to secure the home market for the home worker. Free traders, by their policy, seek to put foreigners on the same footing in our markets as native workers, leaving to the native American the entire expense of government. They insist that the policy of protection prevents us from competing in the markets of the world—that it is better to secure a share of the trade of the 800 millions outside of the United States, than a monopoly of the trade of the 60 millions inside of our boundaries. But this is a fallacy. All Asia, with her countless hosts of semi-naked and penniless inhabitants, will not compensate us for the loss of the trade of a single American manufacture in a single American State. Besides, the markets of the world are already occupied, and even England finds it impossible, with all her wealth and resources and experience, to hold her own in most of them. Germany is pressing her hard everywhere, and is rapidly driving her out of South America. Against the cheap labor, industrial skill and limitless resources of Europe, how could we ever hope to make a successful struggle for the foreign market anywhere? The hope is the offspring of ignorance or craft. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush—especially if the bush is thousands of miles away, and one has neither gun nor stone, nor any greater skill than the owners of the industrial Gatling guns within easy range of the bush.

Besides American statistics show that a protective tariff, instead of interfering with our foreign trade, encourages it. In the last ten years of a low tariff—